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## **Program Structures & Algorithms**

**Spring 2021**

### **Assignment No. 3**

- **Task**

Step 1:

(a) Implement height-weighted Quick Union with Path Compression. For this, you will flesh out the class UF\_HWQUPC. All you have to do is to fill in the sections marked with `// TO BE IMPLEMENTED ... // ...END IMPLEMENTATION`.

(b) Check that the unit tests for this class all work. You must show "green" test results in your submission (screenshot is OK).

Step 2:

Using your implementation of UF\_HWQUPC, develop a UF ("union-find") client that takes an integer value `n` from the command line to determine the number of "sites." Then generates random pairs of integers between 0 and `n-1`, calling `connected()` to determine if they are connected and `union()` if not. Loop until all sites are connected then print the number of connections generated. Package your program as a static method `count()` that takes `n` as the argument and returns the number of connections; and a `main()` that takes `n` from the command line, calls `count()` and prints the returned value. If you prefer, you can create a main program that doesn't require any input and runs

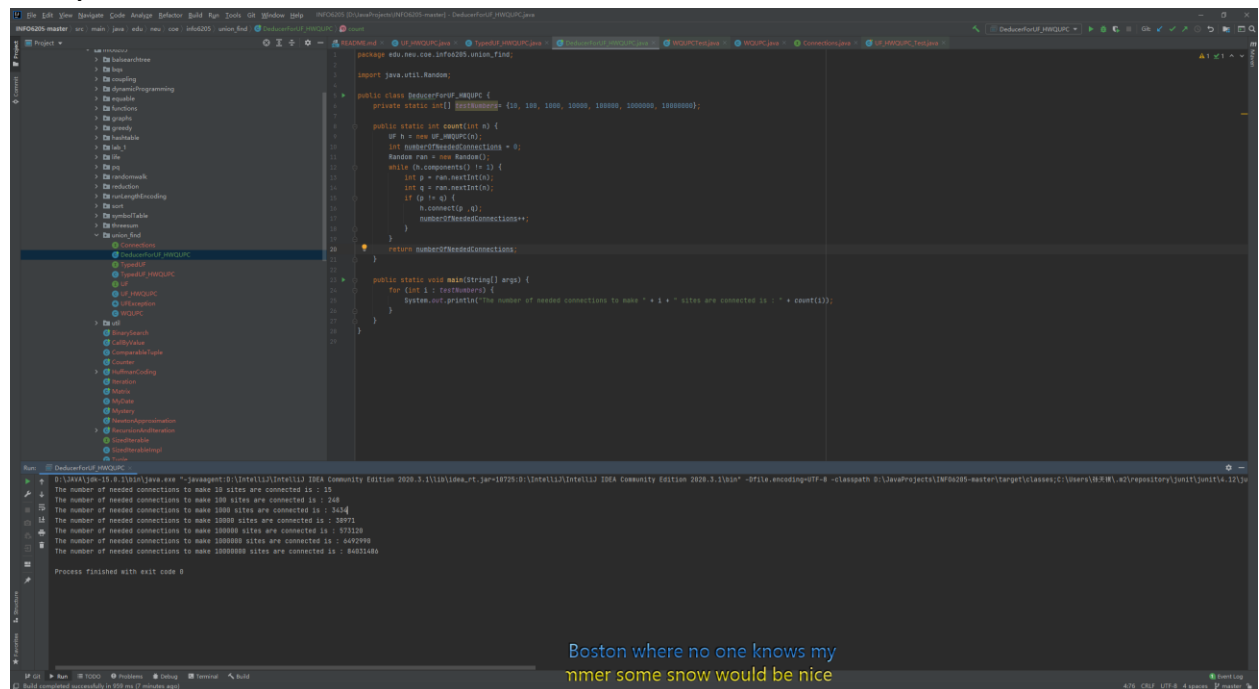
the experiment for a fixed set of  $n$  values. Show evidence of your run(s).

### Step 3:

Determine the relationship between the number of objects ( $n$ ) and the number of pairs ( $m$ ) generated to accomplish this (i.e. to reduce the number of components from  $n$  to 1). Justify your conclusion.

- **Output**

#### Output1:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java file named `edu.neu.cse.info205.union_find`. The code defines a `UnionFind` class with a `connect` method and a `main` method. The `main` method iterates over a list of numbers and prints the number of needed connections for each. The output at the bottom of the IDE shows the results of the program.

```
package edu.neu.cse.info205.union_find;

import java.util.Random;

public class UnionFind {
    private static int[] parent;
    private static int[] size;

    public static int connect(int a, int b) {
        int h = find(a);
        int h2 = find(b);
        if (h == h2) return h;
        while (h != h2) {
            int p = parent[h];
            int p2 = parent[h2];
            if (p == p2) {
                h = p;
                h2 = p2;
            }
            h = p;
            h2 = p2;
        }
        if (h == h2) return h;
        if (size[h] < size[h2]) {
            parent[h] = h2;
            size[h2] += size[h];
        } else {
            parent[h2] = h;
            size[h] += size[h2];
        }
        return h;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {
            System.out.println("The number of needed connections to make " + i + " sites are connected is : " + count(i));
        }
    }
}
```

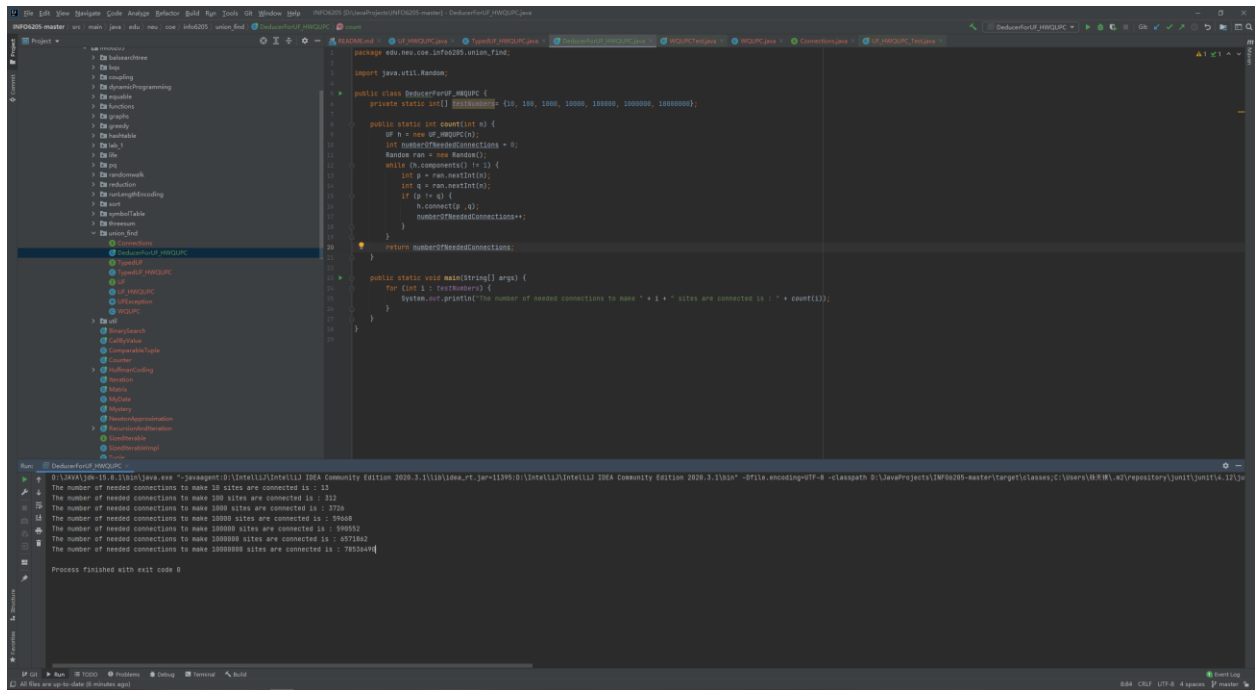
Process finished with exit code 0

Output:

```
The number of needed connections to make 10 sites are connected is : 10
The number of needed connections to make 100 sites are connected is : 248
The number of needed connections to make 1000 sites are connected is : 2454
The number of needed connections to make 10000 sites are connected is : 24971
The number of needed connections to make 100000 sites are connected is : 273120
The number of needed connections to make 1000000 sites are connected is : 6492080
The number of needed connections to make 10000000 sites are connected is : 84671486
```

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nmer some snow would be nice

## Output2:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'HW04020-master'. The code is in a file named 'UP\_HW04020.java'. The code defines a class 'UP\_HW04020' with a static method 'count' that takes an array of integers and returns the number of needed connections. The output window shows the results of running the program for different input sizes.

```
package edu.nyu.cse.inf2020.util;

import java.util.Random;

public class UP_HW04020 {
    private static int[] numbers = {10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000};

    public static int count(int a) {
        UP u = new UP_HW04020();
        int numberNeededConnections = 0;
        Random ran = new Random();
        while (u.comments() != 1) {
            int p = ran.nextInt(a);
            int q = ran.nextInt(a);
            if (p != q) {
                u.connect(p, q);
                numberNeededConnections++;
            }
        }
        return numberNeededConnections;
    }

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        for (int i : numbers) {
            System.out.println("The number of needed connections to make " + i + " sites are connected is : " + count(i));
        }
    }
}
```

Output:

```
D:\HW04020-master>java -Djava.class.path=. -Djava.library.path=. UP_HW04020
The number of needed connections to make 10 sites are connected is : 10
The number of needed connections to make 100 sites are connected is : 112
The number of needed connections to make 1000 sites are connected is : 1720
The number of needed connections to make 10000 sites are connected is : 59068
The number of needed connections to make 100000 sites are connected is : 590502
The number of needed connections to make 1000000 sites are connected is : 475262
Process finished with exit code 0
```

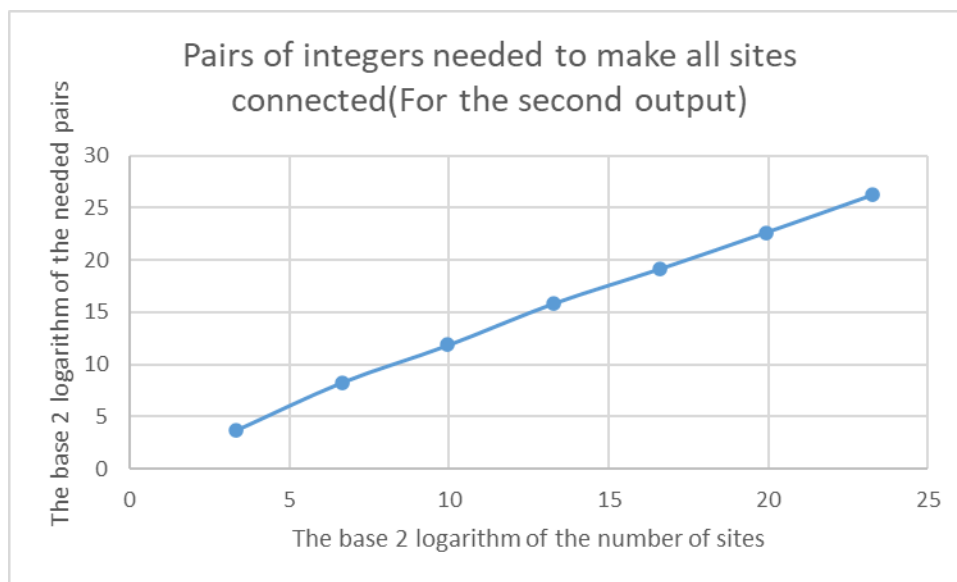
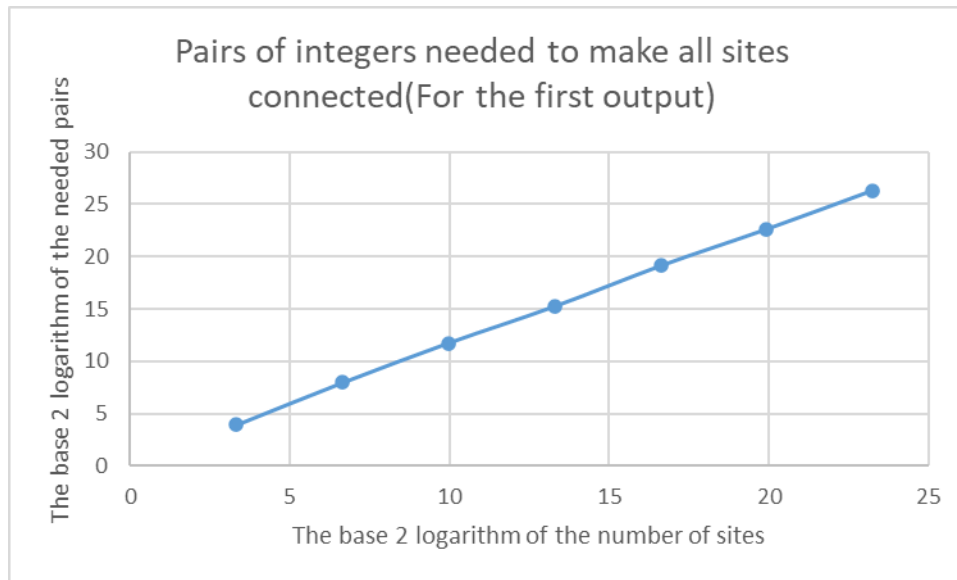
- **Relationship Conclusion:**

The relationship between the number of objects  $n$  and the number of pairs  $m$  generated to accomplish this task is :

$$\log m = k \log n (k \text{ is constant and around } 1.1 \text{ or } 1.2)$$

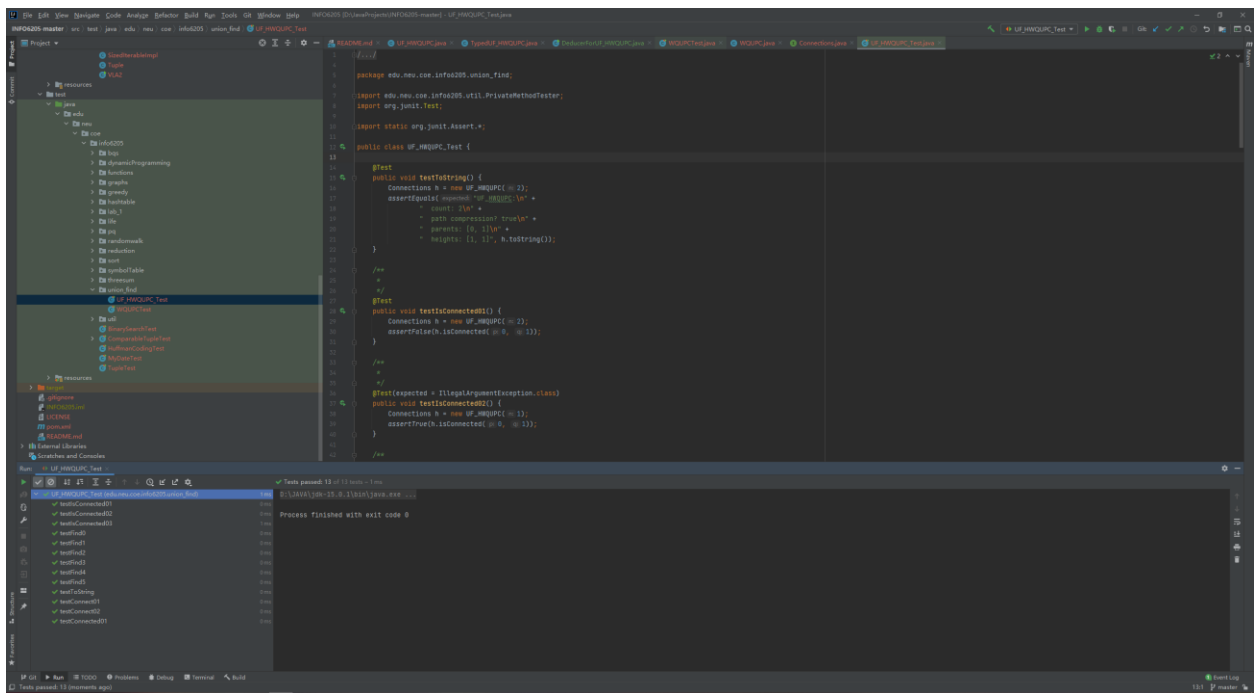
**Evidence to support the conclusion:**

- **Graphical representation:**



- **Unit tests result:**

UF\_HWQUPC\_Test:



## WQUPCTest:

